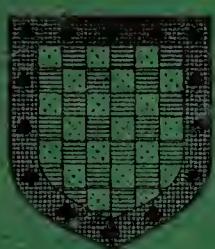


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BOROUGH OF

GRANTHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

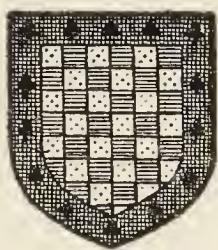
1952

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

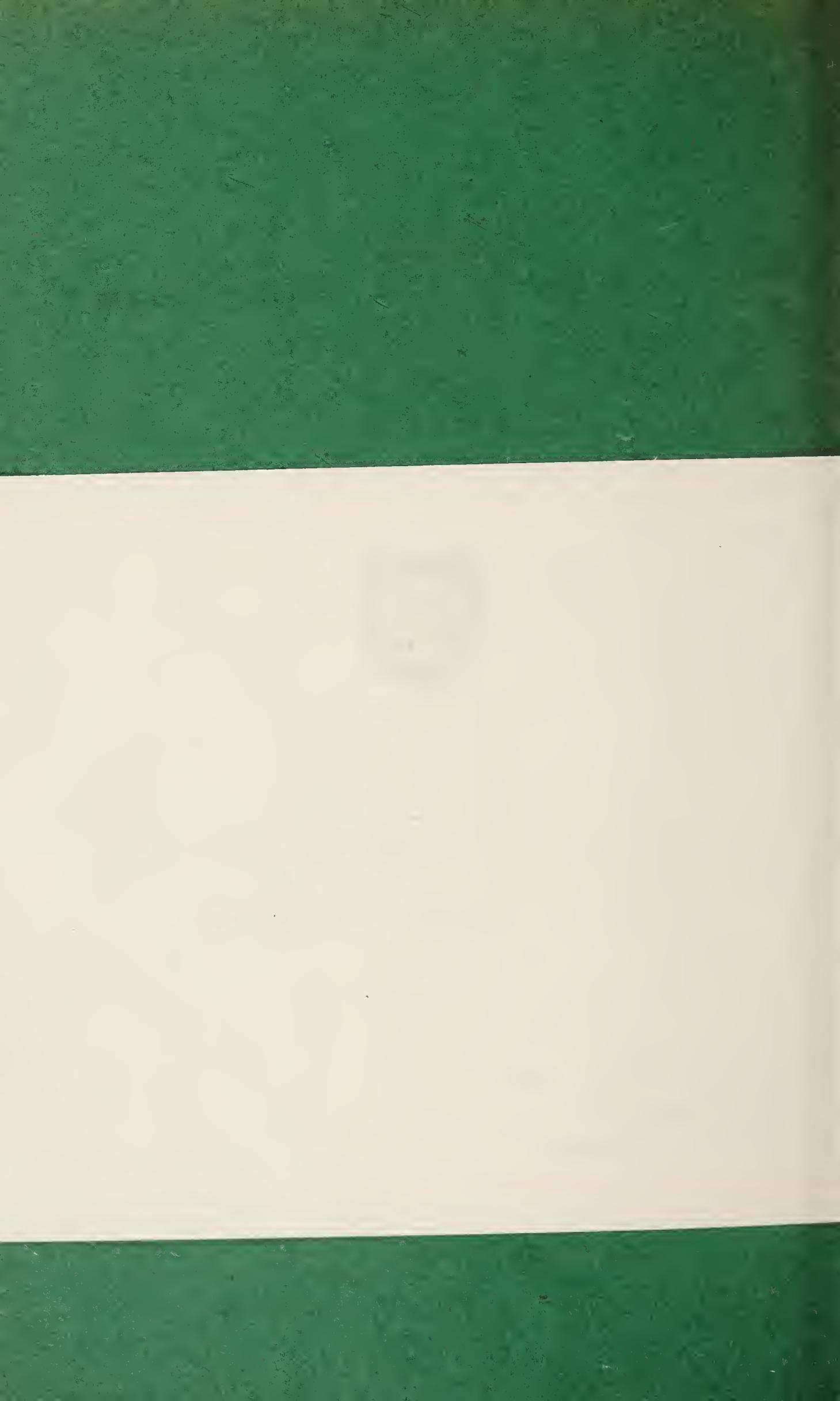
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector



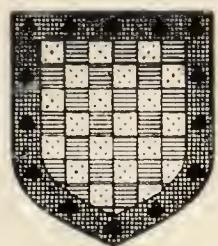
*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*The Public Health Department
16 St. Peter's Hill
Grantham*



BOROUGH OF

GRANTHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

1952

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor E. Smith (Chairman)

Councillor H. Cant (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman R. Lee, J.P.

Alderman B. H. Sindall

Councillor W. C. Bradley

Councillor J. R. Cook

Councillor E. Hardy

Councillor R. C. Moore

Councillor A. L. Ramsden

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

R. M. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

E. H. ROBERTS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

A. STEWART, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (*from 21st July*)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

16, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Grantham.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions, and vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1952.

With one exception, the figures shown on the following pages indicate that the high standard achieved in 1951 has been maintained. For the fifth consecutive year there has been no maternal death and this, coupled with the absence of childbed fever (in spite of a much widened definition by the Ministry of Health), reflects a high standard of maternal care by medical and nursing attendants. Diphtheria has been absent for as long; one almost feels this to be a not unmixed blessing. It is probably the most important single factor preventing us reaching a level of immunisation which would give a guarantee of immunity. No cases of food poisoning or dysentery were notified and it may be hoped that this can be attributed to an increasing awareness of the importance of clean methods of food handling.

Infant Deaths, at 18, show a 100% increase on last year's record figure of 23.9 per 1,000 live births and this unwelcome change merits closer examination. In the first place, it must be remembered that sheer chance variation operates to a much more marked degree in relatively small populations; in larger, extremes tend to average out. Recognising this, the Ministry of Health has recommended that the smaller authorities abandon the use of rates per 1,000. Furthermore, the inverse relation between Infant Deaths and Still Births was again shown by the fact that the increase of 9 Infant Deaths was balanced by a decrease of 7 Still Births. Precisely the same sharp increase in Infant Mortality rate and fall in Still Births happened in 1949, while in 1951, of course, the reverse occurred; the very low Infant Death rate was accompanied by more than twice the usual Still Birth rate.

On analysing the 18 deaths under twelve months, it was found that only 3 occurred after the age of one month; 11 died in the first week; and 6 in the first two days of life. Prematurity was assigned as the sole cause in 8 cases and as a contributory cause in another 3. It is obvious that the important factors causing loss of infant life operate before birth and are largely unknown. Only 2 deaths were assigned to blood incompatibility (Rhesus). That the old post-natal menaces to infants are largely controlled was shown by the fact that, of the 2 pneumonia deaths, one followed operation for a congenital abnormality: in one of the 2 babies dying from gastro-enteritis, prematurity was an important predisposing cause.

Among the Infectious Diseases, pneumonia cases showed a sharp increase though fortunately deaths did not. The rise in pneumonia notifications was due to the outbreak of mild influenza (causing no deaths directly) which was experienced in the first two months of the year. The prevalence of 'flu' in adults was accompanied by widespread gastro-enteritis among school children; this was of short duration—a matter of hours usually—and was probably due to a virus spread via nose and throat. This was certainly the case in one school where the cases were so sharply concentrated in time as to raise the suspicion, at first, of an outbreak of food poisoning. Measles continued to show a high prevalence which has now been sustained for 3 years. German measles was widespread in the first quarter of the year and chicken pox in the last months. No poliomyelitis was notified but at least 3 sporadic cases are known to have occurred, none, fortunately, severe. There were no deaths from notifiable disease, other than pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed an increase of 5 new cases to 28, but this was partly offset by a fall in the non-pulmonary form of 4. I have no doubt this latter is associated with the policy in recent years of encouraging the sale of pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk only.

The tendency, noted for the first time last year, for the incidence of new male cases of tuberculosis of the lung to shift into earlier adult life continued (e.g. 6 in 15—25 years group), and the distribution by age is now much the same in both sexes. Not so long ago the expectation of life in the young adult group was poor, but earlier diagnosis and improved treatment have so revolutionised the situation that, in spite of the large number of cases under 30 years of age notified in recent years, 4/5 of the deaths recorded in 1952 were in those over 40. This surely gives every encouragement to young people to seek advice early and accept the treatment recommended. Visits of the Mass X-ray Unit, while most helpful, are too infrequent to allow of sufficiently close control.

The environmental services continued to function smoothly

throughout the year and the results are fully dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

I have to thank the members of the Council, colleagues in other departments, and all in the Public Health Department, for their continued interest, courtesy, and unfailing help throughout the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. ROSS.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

STATISTICS

Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	23405
Population (Mid-year estimate)	..	..	..	23380
Area of Borough	..	..	..	3868 acres
Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1952)	..	..	..	£151926
Sum represented by penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1952)	..	..	..	£590

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	181	174	355
Illegitimate	..	12	7	19
Birth rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	16.0
Average for England and Wales	..	..	..	15.3

STILL BIRTHS		M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	4	2	6
Illegitimate	..	—	1	1

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant Deaths	18
---------------	----	----	----	----	----

DEATHS		M.	F.	Total
Number of Deaths	..	142	132	274
Deaths per 1,000 estimated population	..	..	..	11.7
Corrected (for age and sex) death rate	..	..	..	11.2
Average for England and Wales	..	..	..	11.3

MATERNAL DEATHS

Deaths from Maternal Causes	..	..	0
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	..	..	0
Average for England and Wales	..	..	0.72

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS
DISEASES AND DEATHS

Notifications received during the year

Disease				Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	16	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	25	—	8
Measles	...	...	...	237	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	55	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	336	—	8

Age distribution of the Notified Infectious Diseases

	Not known	Under 1	1—2	3—4	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55 and over	Total				
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	16				
Pneumonia	1	...	2	...	1	6	3	7	25				
Measles	...	3	4	22	27	42	35	95	5	1	1	1	237				
Whooping Cough	...	3	6	3	1	11	3	27	...	...	1	...	55		
Diphtheria	—				
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—				
Erysipelas	2	1	...	3				
Dysentery	—				
Puerperal Pyrexia	—				
Total	...	6	10	25	30	55	40	131	6	3	1	3	10	3	8	5	336

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	Deaths during 1952				New cases during 1952			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1 year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
5—15 years	..	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
15—25 years	..	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
25—35 years	..	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
35—45 years	..	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 years	..	2	1	—	2	5	—	—
55—65 years	..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Not known	..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Total	..	5	3	—	1	14	14	2
								1

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952			Male	Female
All causes	..	..	142	132
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	5	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	—	1
Syphilitic disease	..	..	2	—
Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—
Meningococcal infections	..	..	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	11	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	16	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	1	—
Diabetes	..	..	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	12	26
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	17	6
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	2	—
Other heart disease	..	..	26	26
Other circulatory disease	..	..	3	7
Influenza	..	..	—	—
Pneumonia	..	..	5	3
Bronchitis	..	..	5	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	3	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	3	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	—	—
Congenital malformations	..	..	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	17	18
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	1	—
All other accidents	..	..	4	2
Suicide	..	..	—	2
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Cancer of :						Rate per 1,000 population
	Stomach	Lung Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	All other sites	Total	
Male	4	11	—	—	16	31	1.325
Female	7	3	3	2	16	31	1.325
Total	11	14	3	2	32	62	2.65

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 — ANNUAL REPORT OF M.O.H.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	16	1	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	157	156	9	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	183	172	10	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences ..					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	8	3	—	—	—
(c) Not for separate sexes ..	1	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including those relating to to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	15	10	—	1	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These facilities are, of course, the responsibility of the Local Health Authority; the following list is retained for purposes of information.

NURSING IN THE HOME

Home Nursing and domiciliary midwifery is still carried out by the District Nurses stationed at the District Nurses' Home, Castlegate.

HOME HELPS

Help for cases of illness and maternity cases is provided through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 40, Westgate.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

The Grantham General Hospital and the Hillview Hospital, Dysart Road, cater for the needs of the area.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Maternity accommodation is provided at the above two hospitals.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

There being no isolation hospital in the immediate neighbourhood, accommodation when required has to be sought in neighbouring areas.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Sanatorium treatment for cases requiring it is arranged by the Regional Hospital Board, who are now responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY THE KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL :

Child Welfare :

Six clinics weekly held at the Clinic, 40, Westgate—Dr. in attendance once weekly.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

At the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday afternoons, and at Clinics held at specially arranged times for reinforcing doses. Free immunisation can also be arranged with general practitioners.

School Clinics :

Beaconfield. Minor ailments daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. in attendance Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Specialist services by appointment.

Day Nursery :

The Day Nursery, St. Catherine's Road, provides for children of working parents.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY :

Tuberculosis :

A weekly session is held by the Chest Physician in the Grantham Hospital Out-Patients' Department, on Monday morning.

Venereal Diseases :

A weekly session is held in the Out-Patients' Department of Grantham Hospital on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. and on Fridays (males only) from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Bacteriological investigations are amply provided for by the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln. All necessary chemical analyses are done by Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst, Nottingham.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Grantham.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my sixth annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the district, including the activities of the department for the year 1952. One outstanding problem to which the Health Committee devoted considerable attention was the question of the future disposal of refuse. With an old and inadequate destructor plant, extreme difficulty in locating suitable tipping sites, and continuing increases in the yield of refuse as house building proceeds, the problem becomes more acute year by year. It is of the utmost importance that a solution be found and provision made ready for the future as soon as possible.

In July an additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed to the staff; this enabled work to be commenced to which previously little attention could be paid, notably inspections under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, checking sanitary accommodation at factory premises and particularly more frequent inspections of various classes of food premises. Unspectacular though much of the work may appear, it is an important contribution towards safeguarding the health and welfare of the community.

Reflecting on the past five years it affords some measure of satisfaction to recall the progress that has been made, as instanced by the following few facts which come readily to mind—96 unfit dwelling houses condemned; 35 pail closets converted to the water carriage system; 192 houses provided with internal water supply and sinks; retailing of loose raw milk discontinued in favour of distribution of bottled milk, one hundred per cent of which is pasteurised or produced from tuberculin tested herds; a much

higher level attained in the hygienic standard of production and distribution of ice-cream, practically all ice-cream now sold being pre-packed; improvements effected at bakehouses, cooked food preparing premises, fish and chip preparing rooms, and sundry food premises, both in relation to the structural condition of the premises and the methods of personal handling of food products; reduction of rodent infestations to a much lower level;—these are only some of the many and varied items which have received considerable attention from your public health staff.

In submitting the under-mentioned statistics and comments on the work performed during the past year, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the members of the Health Committee for their support and to the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

WATER SUPPLY

Twenty-four samples were taken from the town's water supply which is distributed by the Grantham Waterworks Company; these were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, and were all reported to be of satisfactory bacterial quality.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

A sample taken for chemical and bacteriological examination in July, 1952, was reported upon by the Public Analyst as follows:—

This sample contains per million parts :—

Chemical

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	330.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	2.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	..	..	0.040
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	0.024
Temporary Hardness	..	..	170.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	106.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	..	..	0.24
pH value	..	..	7.60
Appearance			Clear and bright
Odour	..	..	None
Taste and colour	..	..	Normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	Absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	0.125

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing per ml.
on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs. ..

No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs. ..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ..	2
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.

Opinion

At the time of sampling, this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

— — — — —

Water from one shallow well was sampled on two occasions and found to be of satisfactory bacterial quality.

The policy of providing houses with an internal water supply in lieu of outside stand taps was continued and 66 notices requiring such work to be done were complied with.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year the conversion of pail closets at twelve houses at Gonerby Hill Foot was in progress. Completion of this work will mean that only sixteen houses in the borough remain on the conservancy system, and most of these are sub-standard houses likely to be dealt with under the Housing Act 1936.

The removal of pail closet contents was carried out by contract on a twice-weekly basis, and this work was done satisfactorily and without cause for complaint.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A considerable amount of time is taken up dealing with the drainage of existing premises; 99 new drains and 41 old drainage systems were tested. In the outlying areas no sewer is available to a number of premises, and at three such houses the owners installed small sewage disposal units.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

A regular weekly collection of domestic and trade refuse was maintained throughout the year, and the service appeared to give general satisfaction as very few complaints were received; bearing in mind the growth of the town and the probability of having to transport refuse to a more distant disposal point, the Health Com-

mittee decided to replace two old 7 c.yd. collection vehicles by one vehicle with a large capacity body and an order was placed for a 16 c.yd. Fore and Aft Tipper.

In common with other authorities salvage activities suffered owing to falling off in demand for waste paper by the paper mills, and as the Council had not entered into a firm contract for the marketing of this commodity, the department's sales from July onwards were practically nil.

Comment has already been made in my prefatory remarks concerning refuse disposal problems; undoubtedly the full impact of the post-war house building programme is now being felt, and it is estimated with the resultant increase in the yield of refuse that some 15% of the total collected is now having to be diverted from the destructor to Dysart Road tip; efforts to find a further suitable tipping site have so far proved abortive.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no sites in the town licensed for the use of moveable dwellings. 24 visits were made to dwelling vans which came into the town for temporary periods.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Due to the vigilance and painstaking work of your Rodent Officer, rat infestations remain at a reasonably low level. Complaints made to the department are attended to without delay, and it is a service which is of considerable benefit to the community; without it we should again soon be faced with increased numbers of rat infestations causing nuisances, damage to property and food supplies, also the risk of spread of disease.

Work done during 1952 is summarised below :—

	Council property	Dwelling property	Business property	Agri-cultural property	Total
No. of properties surveyed	8	852	236	3	1099.
No. found to be infested with rats or mice ...	8	134	36	—	178
No. treated for rats or mice	8	134	36	—	178
No. of visits made for the purpose of treating properties ...	48	804	216	—	1068

Two maintenance treatments of the town sewers were undertaken with the following results :—

From 24.3.52 to 28.3.52		From 29.9.52 to 4.10.52	
No. of manholes pre-baited ..	107	No. of manholes pre-baited ..	120
No. found to be rat infested ..	78	No. found to be rat infested ..	96
No. of pre-baits laid	214	No. of pre-baits laid	240
No. of manholes poison baited	78	No. of manholes poison baited	96

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Statistics relating to the number of inspections made and notices served are tabulated on page 9.

Certificates were issued under Section 34 in respect of three factories specifying that the means of escape in case of fire were satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No. of Premises registered	5
----------------------------------	---

The number of samples submitted for analysis and found to comply with the statutory regulations were as follows :—

White Cotton Felt	1
Jute Wadding Washed	2
Cellulose Wadding	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1952

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department ..	367
Inspection of dwellings where nuisances were found ..	332
Inspection of other premises where nuisances were found ..	35
Inspection of premises upon complaint where no nuisances were found	101
Re-visits to properties under notice or works in progress ..	2684
Inspection of houses (Housing Act 1936)	48
Re-inspection of houses (Housing Act 1936)	52
Houses measured up for " Permitted Numbers "	40
Visits in connection with overcrowding	69
Miscellaneous visits to properties other than above ..	381
Visits in connection with drainage of premises	145

New drains tested	99
Old drains tested	41
Visits to bakehouses	69
,, „ cowsheds	1
,, „ dairies and milk shops	87
,, „ to ice-cream premises	119
,, „ food preparing premises	180
,, „ cooked foods and "making-up" premises	74
,, „ factories (with mechanical power)	149
,, „ factories (with no mechanical power)	18
,, „ factories (re means of fire escape)	9
,, „ outworkers' premises	1
,, „ fried fish shops	42
,, „ markets, shops and stalls	122
,, „ offensive trade premises	13
,, „ dwelling vans	24
,, „ verminous premises	29
,, „ rat infested lands and premises	12
,, „ cafes and cafe kitchens	89
,, „ cinemas and places of public entertainment	5
,, „ shops (Shops Act, 1950, Section 38)	177
,, „ slaughterhouse	536
,, „ wholesale meat supply depot	40
,, „ meat purveyors	76
,, „ piggeries	15
,, „ schools	5
,, „ swimming baths	2
Visits in connection with smoke abatement	2
,, „ „ „ river pollution	3
,, „ „ „ water supply	109
,, „ „ „ refuse collection and disposal	309
,, „ „ „ salvage collection and disposal	14
,, „ „ „ infectious disease	54
Visits under Rag Flock Act	10
Inspection of licensed premises	128
Number of interviews with builders or owners	482
,, „ „ „ samples of water taken for analysis	26
,, „ „ „ informal notices served	322
,, „ „ „ Statutory Notices served	94

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

(a) THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Milk Distributors :

Number on Register at 1st January, 1952	11
Number on Register at 31st December, 1952	13

Dairy Premises :

Number on Register at 1st January, 1952	6
Number on Register at 31st December, 1952	4

At the end of the year all milk supplies retailed in the town although not all sold under any special designation were in fact either produced from tuberculin tested herds or had been pasteurised.

Forty-one samples of this ungraded milk were taken and with the exception of nine the standard was found to be equivalent to that of Accredited Milk.

The number of biological milk samples taken during the year was 122; of these 6 were reported to be positive, and details were forwarded to the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for appropriate action.

(b) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

There is only one pasteurising establishment within the borough; this is licensed by the Kesteven County Council and frequent samples are taken by that authority; seven samples of pasteurised milk taken by the Borough Sanitary Officers were reported upon as being in conformity with the regulations.

Six dealers' licences were issued authorising the use of the designation 'Sterilised' in relation to milk sold from shops, and one supplementary licence was issued authorising the use of the designation 'Sterilised' in relation to milk retailed in the town by an outside firm.

(c) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

Use of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested' :

Number of Dealers' Licences issued	2
Number of Supplementary Licences issued	1
Number of Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk	44
Number found to be satisfactory	31
Number failing to satisfy the methylene blue test ..	13

Of the above unsatisfactory samples eight were from one source and taken over a period of six months; as it appeared that some fault was occurring at the production end the matter was referred at the outset to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Milk Regulations Officer.

There has been an increase in the amount of 'Tuberculin Tested' Milk sold in the borough; our experience during the past twelve months has shown the need for more care and co-operation to be exercised between the producer and retailer; often there is a

period of up to twenty-eight hours between actual production and the time the milk reaches the consumer; according to circumstances either the producer or retailer should where there is such a long interval accept responsibility for providing cold storage arrangements, particularly during hot weather, if the public are to receive designated milk of good keeping quality.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

(a) SAMPLES OF FOOD

I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Hawley, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for the Kesteven County Council for the following information upon the sampling of food commodities in the Borough of Grantham :—

“ Of the 401 samples obtained in the Administrative County during the year ending 31st December 1952, 70 were taken in the Borough of Grantham.

The articles sampled during the year were :—

Chocolate Spread ..	..	1
Cooking fat ..	..	1
Banana curd ..	..	1
Ice cream ..	..	3
Milk ..	..	51
Nutmegs (ground) ..	..	1
Paste—fish ..	..	2
—meat ..	..	1
Pastry mixture ..	..	1
Pickled cabbage ..	..	1
Salad cream ..	..	1
Sausages—beef ..	..	2
—pork ..	..	1
Soft drinks ..	..	1
Soup ..	..	1
Vinegar (malt) ..	..	1

With the exception of one sample of Pork Sausages, all the above were certified by the Public Analyst (Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) to be genuine.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the sample of pork sausages which were found to contain 47.9% of meat instead of the statutory minimum of 65%. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £5.”

(b) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

	Manu- facture and Sale of Ice Cream	Sale of loose Ice Cream	Sale of Pre-Packed Ice Cream
Premises registered 1st Jan. 1952	6	23	29
Premises registered during the year	—	1	3
Registrations cancelled due to cessation of business	...	—	—
Premises registered 31st Dec. 1952	6	24	32

Result of Bacteriological Samples (Methylene Blue Test)

Number classified in Grade 1	..	51
Number classified in Grade 2	..	16
Number classified in Grade 3	..	3
Number classified in Grade 4	..	1
 Total Number of Samples taken	 71	

144 visits were made to ice-cream premises for the purpose of inspection and sampling; a high percentage of ice-cream now sold is pre-packed and there has very definitely been a very great hygienic improvement in the method of distributing this commodity as compared with pre-war days.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

Routine inspections were made of all food preparing premises, and works of improvement are tabulated below; there were no outbreaks of food poisoning, but food handlers should always remain conscious that clean and hygienic handling of food and scrupulous cleanliness of utensils is of major importance in the prevention of food poisoning.

The number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages and meat products is 29.

In addition there are 24 bakehouses, 18 fish frying premises, 17 cafes and snack bars, 17 factory canteens and other catering premises, and some 78 grocery and miscellaneous stores.

Considerable attention was paid to the inspection of licensed premises, and notices were served requiring adequate and satisfactory sanitary accommodation, better urinal accommodation, structural improvements to beer cellars, provision of hot and cold

water supplies and facilities for glass washing. At several licensed premises such works have been carried out but though many more remain to be done progress has been made during the past year.

Improvements Effected	Sausage etc. Manufacturing Premises	Bake-houses	Hotel and Cafe Kitchens	Factory Canteens	Licensed Premises	Fish Frying Premises	Other Food Shops and Stores	Total
Cleansed and Redecorated ...	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	13
Structurally Improved ...	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	6
Constant Hot Water Supply Provided ...	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	10
Improved Washing Facilities ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	6
Improved Sanitary Accommodation	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Otherwise Hygienically Improved ...	—	1	2	1	—	2	5	11
Unsatisfactory Premises Discontinued	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The Government controlled Slaughterhouse in Inner Street continued to be used for the slaughtering of all animals for human consumption both for the Borough of Grantham and the West Kesteven Rural District; all meat inspection is carried out by the Borough Sanitary Officers.

Although the Council has prepared plans for a new abattoir and earmarked a suitable site, no further progress is possible until there is a declared policy on the siting of new abattoirs by the responsible Ministry.

Statistics relating to meat inspection work for the year 1952 are tabulated below :—

		Cattle (exCows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	...	1152	515	482	5268	1381
Number inspected	...	1152	515	482	5268	1381

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole Carcasses condemned	...	3	5	16	17	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	260	184	4	224	118
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	22.8	36.7	4.1	4.5	10.5

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcasses condemned	...	3	13	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	118	176	—	—	71
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	10.5	36.7	—	—	5.2

The entire carcasses and organs of the following animals were condemned for the reasons stated :—

3 Steers	..	..	Generalised Tuberculosis
12 Cows	..	..	“ “
1 Pig	..	..	“ “
1 Cow	..	..	Tuberculosis and Emaciation
1 Cow	..	..	Oedema
1 Calf	..	..	“
7 Pigs	..	..	“
7 Pigs	..	..	Oedema and Pneumonia
1 Sheep	..	..	Gangrenous Pneumonia
1 Bull	..	..	Leukaemia
1 Heifer	..	..	Septicaemia
1 Calf	..	..	Pyaemia
3 Sheep	..	..	Hydraemia
1 Sheep	..	..	Uraemia
1 Pig	..	..	Sapraemia
1 Steer	..	..	Dropsy
1 Sheep	..	..	“

1 Sheep	..	..	Dropsical and Emaciated
3 Pigs	..	..	Acute Fever and Dropsy
1 Cow	..	..	Acute Fever
1 Sheep	..	..	" "
2 Pigs	..	..	" "
1 Sheep	..	..	Fevered
1 Lamb	..	..	"
1 Pig ..	..	..	"
1 Cow	..	..	Fevered and Ill-bled
3 Sheep	..	..	Fevered and Moribund
2 Calves	..	..	Moribund
2 Sheep	..	..	"
1 Pig ..	..	..	"
1 Cow	..	..	Milk Fever
1 Cow	..	..	Abnormal Odour
11 Calves	..	..	Immaturity
1 Pig ..	..	..	"
1 Calf	..	..	Decomposition
2 Pigs	..	..	"
1 Pig ..	..	..	Rickets
1 Pig ..	..	..	Acute Febrile Condition
2 Sheep	..	..	Extensive Injuries

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 19 tons 5 cwts. of which 9 tons 11 cwts. was affected with Tuberculosis.

As in previous years, quantities of miscellaneous food commodities were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, including :—

Canned foods	..	..	..	1780
Miscellaneous preserved food products	..			354 jars
Ham	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	44 lbs.
Chickens	..	..	..	12
Fruit & Vegetables	..	..	..	100 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

The number of licensed slaughter-men on the register at the 31st December, 1952, was 21.

HOUSING STATISTICS

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES

Statistics of new houses erected in the borough during 1952, as supplied by T. J. Livesey, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor, are as follows :—

1. BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY	76
2. BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	15

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Statistics below relate to action taken during 1952 :

Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Housing Act, 1936	.. .. .. .. ..	48
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Section 11	.. .. ..	14
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.. .. .. .. ..	10
Number of dwelling houses demolished after Undertaking had been accepted not to re-let	.. .. ..	1
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted not to let again for human habitation		5
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 12 in respect of part of a building	.. .. .. .. ..	1

HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING

Number of houses visited upon complaint of overcrowding	69
Number of houses found to be overcrowded during the year	5
Number of families dwelling therein	.. .. .. ..
Number of persons dwelling therein	.. .. .. ..
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Council during the year	.. .. .. .. ..
Number of cases of overcrowding otherwise relieved	..

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. TAYLOR.

